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July 5, 1918, Temperature 79.

No. 17,508.

號五月七年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

日八初月六年己未歲年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LLOYD GEORGE, HOME FROM
PARIS, TELLS ABOUT TREATY.

(The First Part of This Message
Appears Among Earlier Telegrams)

LONDON, July 3.

The Premier pointed out that Germany had used the colonies in South Africa in order to stir up sedition and rebellion against the Union, and the colonies elsewhere as bases for preying on the commerce of adjacent colonies. It would have been folly if we had renewed Germany's opportunities for mischief.

A tribunal in London would try the Kaiser. It would be an international one. (Renewed cheers.) Officers guilty of submarine outrages would be tried. They would get an absolutely fair trial. (Cheers.) The Premier challenged anyone to point out a single act of injustice in the peace terms, or anything which any perfectly impartial court would not have adjudicated in exactly the same way.

GERMAN PEOPLE WILLED IT. Referring to the criticism that though individual conditions might be right the cumulative effect was crushing and that the treaty though it might be just might not be wise, he emphasised the heinousness of Germany's offence, also that Germany had suffered less than other countries in the war. Germany's crime must be marked. The world could not take these risks again. The German people were not being punished for a crime of their rulers; the German nation had unhesitatingly approved the war. He unhesitatingly challenged anyone to point to a single clause of the treaty which did not accord with the stern, the highest, demands of justice and fairplay.

THE ASSURANCE TO FRANCE.

We were determined that the treaty should not be a "scrap of paper." The guarantees included the disarmament of Germany and the destruction of arsenals. The British delegates unhesitatingly proposed that the reduced German army should be voluntary and on long service lines, thus leaving the mass of people untrained and rendering it impossible for Germany to raise huge armies. The same applied to the navy. He proposed to introduce a Bill dealing with Anglo-American guarantees in the event of an unprovoked attack on France. (Cheers) France had a legitimate reason for serious apprehension when Britain and America had gone home and the gallant men of the Dominions (cheers) who fought so bravely for France—Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Canadians who had won the deepest French affection—had departed, and France saw only the Rhine between her and the foe who had trampled her ruthlessly and torn her flesh twice within living memory. France said, we would like to know that you Britons and Americans who helped to emancipate our soul are still behind us against any wanton aggression. He invited Parliament to say "yes" (cheers) He did not agree that it showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. The latter would be valueless unless it had the sanction behind it of strong nations prepared to resist aggression at a moment's notice. The document only bound us in case of wanton provocation by Germany.

OTHER GUARANTEES.

The other guarantee was the army of occupation. France did not wish to keep an army on the Rhine a single day longer than was absolutely necessary and if Germany showed good-will and gave the necessary guarantees France was quite prepared to reconsider the question of occupation at the proper moment. Britain was directly interested in the question of the cost of the army of occupation because she did not wish to impose unnecessary expense upon Germany which would be the first charge upon the indemnity fund. The Government had an understanding with France that the moment Germany carried out her undertaking with regard to disarmament the cost of the army of occupation should not exceed 240,000,000 marks. An agreement to this effect had been signed by Mr. Wilson, M. Clemenceau, and himself. It required no ratification.

"I BEG THAT NOBODY WILL SNEER AT THE LEAGUE."

Lastly there was the guarantee of the League of Nations. It was a great and hopeful experiment which was only rendered possible by the other conditions of peace. It was due to the world to try the experiment earnestly. The League, unfortunately, did not mean that we should never have another war, but it would be justified if it prevented one war. (Cheers.) He begged nobody to sneer at the League. (Loud cheers, especially from the Labour benches.) He believed the experiment would succeed. The League would make the crime difficult and unsuccessful, therefore he looked hopefully and confidently to it for great things for humanity. He opined that the immediate admission of Germany to the League would be a mistake. The date of Germany's admission depended upon herself. (Cheers.)

unately, did not mean that we should never have another war, but it would be justified if it prevented one war. (Cheers.) He begged nobody to sneer at the League. (Loud cheers, especially from the Labour benches.) He believed the experiment would succeed. The League would make the crime difficult and unsuccessful, therefore he looked hopefully and confidently to it for great things for humanity. He opined that the immediate admission of Germany to the League would be a mistake. The date of Germany's admission depended upon herself. (Cheers.)

COLONIES NOT CONFISCATED: HELD IN TRUST.

If Germany created obstacles, she would not accelerate the date, but if she really showed she had broken with the past and that the fires of war had purified her soul, and she realised that the policy of the last 150 years had been a bitter mistake, then they could accelerate the date. The sooner that came about the better it would be for Germany and the world.

Referring to the German colonies, these were not to be distributed among the conquerors but administered by the great Powers on behalf of humanity. The Mandatory Powers would differ according to the particular territory concerned.

For example, South West Africa, running as it did alongside the Cape Colony, was felt to be so much a part geographically thereof that it would be quite impossible to treat it in the same way as a colony removed two or three thousand miles from the centre of an administration. Doubtless South West Africa would become an integral part of the Federation of South Africa. They could not have done anything else, for they could not set up customs barriers and a different system of administration. The same applied to New Guinea but not to Togoland, the Cameroons, or German East Africa. It would be found that the conditions of the mandates set up there would be the same as applied in British colonies the world over.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

The responsibilities of the British Empire under this mandate were enormously increased. Something like eight hundred thousand square miles had been added to the already gigantic charge on the empire's shoulders—a charge which undoubtedly had been fulfilled in a way which had won the wonder of the whole world.

WORKING CLASS WON WAR.

Referring to the Labour Conference he said it was a matter of most vital importance for the world's future industrial conditions. It was intended to secure better and more uniform labour conditions and when it was borne in mind that at least three-quarters of the armies that had won the great victory were drawn from the working-classes of the various nations it was felt that they had won the right to a corner of their own.

He was glad that it was largely through the initiative of Mr. Barnes that this charter had been added to the treaty. He hoped this machinery would enable the establishment of some permanent means of arranging a worldwide level of labour and not handicapping the countries where white labour was well treated in competition in neutral markets with countries where the conditions of labour were inferior. That was the great purpose of this great charter.

OUR SHARE.

The Premier proceeded to emphasise that no country had had a greater share in the tremendous victory of the Allies than the British Empire. He pointed out that the Empire had raised 7,700,000 soldiers and sailors. (Loud cheers.) It had raised war loans to the amount of £9,500,000,000. The casualties of the Empire totalled over three millions, not including sailors, of whom 15,000 were killed.

UNITY DID IT.

Our navy and mercantile marine had kept the sea and without them the war would have collapsed in six months. During the last two years of the war, Britain had not only borne the heaviest burden of the fighting in France but the whole burden of attack in Turkey, which was crumbled to dust. (Cheers) It was a great record. It showed what could be achieved by a great people united and inspired by a common cause. Let's rejoice like men who are under no delusion that our troubles are past and that the spirit which enabled us to overcome it will also enable us cheerfully to face the future. Let's not waste our strength prematurely in fighting each other.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 3.

The Premier most solemnly declared that in order to prevent the country sinking under its burdens and wounds we must most effectively use the resources of Britain and the empire and all reasonable men should be contented. He urged the people to support the Victory Loan in order to reap the fruits of victory. Each must give such strength, goodwill, and co-operation as he could. He ridiculed the idea that now peace was come all would go right without effort. He pointed out that our output had diminished and the cost of production increased. That was an exactly opposite road to the road leading to prosperity, as even the Bolsheviks of Russia began to discover. He concluded by appealing for co-operation, for the maintenance of the spirit of patriotism which alone could bring us to a real and glorious triumph. (Loud Cheers.)

PRaise FOR HELPERS.

In the course of the tribute he rendered to the Dominions representatives, he mentioned the names of Borden, Hughes, Massey, and Botha, (cheers) who participated in some of the most difficult commissions, notably the territorial commissions for adjusting the extraordinary, delicate, complex, ethical, economic, and strategic questions which had arisen. We owed a great deal to the ability and judgment with which they discharged their functions. He also paid tribute to the great body of experts who had helped the innumerable commissions and whose work had been the admiration of the foreign delegations. He spoke also of the splendid services rendered by Robert Cecil Smith in framing the league of nations.

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 29.

Herr Noske's strike decree is withdrawn, and the railwaymen resume work. It is reported that the tramway men, overhead and underground railwaymen, are to strike.

GREEKS V. TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.

A Greek battalion was ambushed and badly cut up and forced to retire by Turks in the region of Bergama which is outside the limits of the Council of Four assigned for Greek occupation. Instructions from the Paris council have now been repeated and the Greek occupation informed that the Greek occupation is confined to Sandjak, Smyrna, Kaza and Aivali.

BOLSEEVIST WAR.

LONDON, June 30.

The Bolsheviks have been compelled to abandon Kharkoff. They admit this officially.

EVACUATING PETROGRAD AND BLOWING UP KRONSTADT.

HELSINGFORS, June 28.

Judging by recent decrees the situation in Petrograd is desperate. The evacuation of the town is being carried out most hastily. Trotsky has ordered the fortress of Kronstadt to be blown up before it is surrendered, also that all bridges, railway-stations, castles, etc., be destroyed when the Bolshevik forces are withdrawn. The Finnish General Staff reports that seven Bolshevik warships on the night of June 26 violently bombarded the staff headquarters at Olonez, made an expedition to Lake Ladoga, destroying hospitals and houses, and landed troops. Fighting is proceeding.

HELSINGFORS, June 30.

The Finnish General Staff now reports that fourteen Bolshevik ships, including cruisers, participated in the attack on their headquarters mentioned earlier. The shore batteries sank one ship but was silenced after an hour's bombardment. Land fighting continues. The Finnish Press states that 25,000 Bolshevik troops are concentrating against the Finnish frontier. The Bolshevik landing in Lake Ladoga forms part of a projected offensive against Finland. The landing troops are forcing the entire Osonetz expedition to retire.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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are once again being sent to
all parts of the world. They
are of the same standard of

Unrivalled Quality

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MR. GEORGE HERBERT
ELLIOTT has been appointed Acting
Local Manager of the Hongkong
Branch of this Company.W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.MEE CHEUNG
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THE "CHINA MAIL."

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Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communi-
cation addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$30 per annum; per quarter and per month
as follows:The "China Mail" is delivered free at
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.Postage is charged at the rate of fifth
cents per month.Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Each 10 cts., Credit
20 cts. per copy.Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copy twenty-
five cents each.Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 should be
sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 10 should be
sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.Telegraphic Address: "Man" Hongkong,
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We have just received a large consignment.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
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Telephone Nos. 1239 & 1240.

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A New Shipment direct from
Scotland.
65 cents per lb.PEACE
CELEBRATIONBUY YOUR
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GRACE & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

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Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO ORDER****CHERRY & CO.**
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.MACGREGOR'S
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WHISKY.****CALDBECK, MACGREGOR
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Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Mag-
nums is the same bright
Virginia tobacco found in
ordinary Three Castles.The difference in size
makes the Magnums a fuller,
richer cigarette
while retaining
all the mild flavor
of the smaller
cigarette.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

ARMY PAY CLERK CHARGED.

Following a search carried out at
his residence, Kearsney-villas, Dover,
Charles Holloway, clerk in the Army
Pay Department, was recently re-
manded at Dover charged with being
in possession of Government en-
velopes. One of these envelopes was
said to have been franked with the
office stamp, "Regimental Paymas-
ter, Dover," and addressed to Mrs
Grewe, Belgrave-road, Bath.

BARONET AS GUNNER.

Sir Genille Cave-Browne-Cave
spoke at St. Sidwell's (Exeter)
Wesleyan Church recently, in con-
nection with the Sunday-school an-
niversary. The pastor (Rev. W. W.
Barnes) presided. Sir Genille gave
a graphic account of his exploits and
adventures as a Methodist minister
in America. He has served in two
wars, and during the recent war came
to England and offered himself as a
chaplain to the forces. Sir Genille
said when he had lost all his senses,
he would apply for a position at the
British War Office. After his papers
had gone in, and he had been acting
chaplain for six months, they wrote
that they had discovered he was eight
years too old for the appointment,
but he persevered, and was accepted
as an anti-aircraft gunner, when it
was found that he could act as chap-
lain as well. He was thus regarded
as "capable of holding two posts, in-
cluding one for which he was con-
sidered too old. (Laughter.)

MR. MEYER'S \$11,000 A YEAR.

The present terms of Mr. Mon-
tegue Meyer's appointment as Govern-
ment timber buyer were asked for
in the House of Commons by Mr.
Perring recently.Sir Auckland Geddes: The effect
of the agreement with Mr. Meyer's
firm, which was entered into by the
Office of Works in July 1916, is that
they give up all private trading in
timber and devote the whole of their
time to dealing with timber for the
Government. All the expenses of
the firm and remuneration at the
rate of \$11,000 a year are paid by
the Government.Purchasing by the Government
timber buyers has ceased and the
visit of Sir James Ball and Mr.
Meyer to the United States and
Canada is primarily in connection
with the arrangements for bringing
forward purchases already made.In regard to the termination of
the appointment it is as yet impos-
sible for any definite date to be fixed,
as the disposal of large quantities of
Government stocks of timber has yet
to be arranged.

STOCK EXCHANGE RUNNER.

Messrs. Goad, Riggs and Company
appealed on May 1 against the ver-
dict and judgment given by Mr.
Justice Darling and a special jury
in an action to recover \$26,370 from
Messrs. F. Sutherland and Son,
members of the Stock Exchange.The money was embezzled from
the firm by a cashier, now dead, and
the plaintiffs' contention was that
the defendants' suspicions ought to
have been aroused as to the source
from which the speculating cashier
got the money. At the trial judge-
ment was entered for the defendant.
Lord Justice Bankes said there was
no ground even for granting a new
trial, and Lord Justice Duke thought
it was a hopeless appeal.Lord Justice Atkin concurred with
reluctance, because, to his mind,
the persons who obtained their livelihood
by inducing people with money to
gamble on the Stock Exchange pur-
sued a most nefarious calling. In
this case the operations of a runner
had resulted in financial ruin, dis-
grace, imprisonment, and possibly
the death of the speculator.
The appeal was accordingly dis-
missed.DOCTOR REFUSES TO GIVE
EVIDENCE.Dr. Sween, of High-road, Ilford,
at the Bow County Court on May
10, was called to give evidence in an
accident claim, but on entering the
box said it had cost him \$5. for
another doctor to do his work for the
day, and as all he received on his
subpoena was \$2 3s., he was actually
losing \$3 3s., and could not afford
to do it.Mr. Abinger, barrister, said he con-
sidered the fee was ample, in view
of the fact that his evidence would
not last five minutes.Judge Graham: I have no power
to interfere.Dr. Sween (angrily): Then I re-
fuse to express any opinion on the
case. I cannot afford to lose \$3 3s.
for the sake of giving evidence, and
I am not going to.Mr. Abinger: Then, your Honour,
I shall have to ask for an adjourn-
ment of the case, and for the Court
to attach this doctor for his refusal.
He is summoned on the King's sub-
poena, and has to give evidence.The Clerk of the Court: The fee
allowed by the Court is \$1 1s.
Judge Graham: You have received
as much as I have any power to
order, and therefore you have got to
give evidence.The doctor then took the Testa-
ment with a very bad grace, took the
oath, and gave his evidence.

BOILERMAKER EARNS \$17 A WEEK.

A boilermaker named A. B. Davies
was sued at Swansea recently for
non-payment of income tax amount-
ing to \$40 for the quarter.It was stated that during the three
months Davies earned \$220. He,
however, pleaded poverty owing to
the recent eight weeks' strike. An
order to pay was made.

SENSITIVE TALL BOY.

Evidence was given at a Leeds in-
quest, recently on a boy, aged 10,
whose body was recovered from a
canal, that he was very sensitive and
had been chaffed by other boys about
overgrowing. He was very tall for
his age.A verdict of Suicide While of Un-
sound Mind was returned.

U.S. MISSION TO VALERA.

Mr. Ronald McNeill early in May
asked the Home Secretary whether
it is true that certain Americans have
been given passports from Paris to
Ireland for the declared object of
confering with Mr. de Valera for
the purpose of securing international
recognition of an Irish Republic at
the Peace Conference; whether these
persons have been accredited by the
American Government; whether it is
the intention of the Prime Minister
to receive these Americans on their
return to Paris; and if so, whether
he has considered the effect likely to
be produced in Ireland by encourag-
ing foreign interference with the
national affairs of the country and
by the encouragement of revolution-
ary propaganda.Mr. Shortt replied that a week
would be required to make the neces-
sary inquiries to answer the question.ITCHING-ECZEMA
CUTICURA HEALSIn White Pimples. On
Fingers. Skin Peeling Off."Eczema broke out on my fingers
in a lot of little white pimples. The
itching was horrible, and my hands
were so bad I did not know how to do
anything for months. The skin got dry
and afterwards peeled off in large pieces.
I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment
advertised and purchased them. The
itching stopped and I found relief and
now I am completely healed." (Signed)
Mrs. C. Wood, Riddicombe, Ash-
moleigh, Mr. Chumleigh, Devon, Eng.
You may rely on Cuticura to cure
for your skin, scalp, hair and hands.
Nothing better to clear the skin of pim-
ples and blotches, the scaly of dandruff
and the hands of chapping. Besides
the Soap has no superior for all such
uses.
Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. Retail
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VERMICELLI,
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Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
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Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
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ELECTRIC IRON.ALWAYS HOT SO LONG AS WANTED,
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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South
(Opening in the Summer of 1919) China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian
Office premises) Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading
American business concerns.The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant
and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such
as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary
equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1473, Manager.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrances, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout,
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms for
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ICE HOUSE STREET.
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walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietors. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
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STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

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JUST RECEIVED

A large Consignment OF Semi-trimmed STRAW HATS.

Dainty Muslin and LACE HATS.

also SMART MODELS.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

PUT UP YOUR DUKES.

Talk of Time's whittlings. Talk of history. Was there ever a more wonderful incident in English history, even including Runnymede and the chopping of Charles Stuart, than the check of Mr. Smilie, miners' representative on the Coal Commission, in summoning the Dukes on subpoena? Everybody has enjoyed it, including those of us who rather fear the results of the labours of men like Smilie. Another extraordinary thing is this. The tone of the Home papers generally is one of surprise that the Dukes should have been able to stand up to Smilie in argument. This indicates the presence of a poor opinion of the mentality of dukes. But a short while ago, and the amazement would have been that one of the proletariat could dare to air an opinion in the presence of a duke. Be very sure that Smilie knew what he was doing. The compulsion on these royal owners to attend and answer questions, even though they answered them crushingly, was a point gained. It was a score that they cannot get over. It was a proof that the real masters of the country are the people. Smilie represents the fact that the "unearned increment" has a social meaning. It showed up vast possessions claimed on doubtful moral title, by men (perhaps the lesson that dukes are men) who give no corresponding services in return. If he succeeded in nothing else, Mr. Smilie made as conspicuous as the handwriting on the wall the contrast between dual manor and miner's hovel, between labour and idleness, between equal and unequal, and between equal and unequal. Be sure that has gone home. Although the country is not yet ready, the time not yet ripe, for anything in the nature of Bolshevism, the foundation has been laid for it. The mine is dug and charged. A match will touch it off. Possibly the intelligent dukes showed that they have done all (or more) that the law requires of them. Possibly they may have shown that mining royalties do not increase the price of coal to the consumer as do profits and high wages. Nothing can alter the fact that to a people, as yet, for first principles, awake as never before to the elementary ethics of the situation, the issue has been clearly put: What constitutes the right of any man, or his son, or his grandson, to grow rich without services rendered? It may not come in our time.

We rather hope it won't. But that it will come, the insistent Why, only a fool can doubt.

At present, we must admit, even after all the iconoclasm of war-time, there is no risk of immediate movement in the direction of change. The "junktars" still appear to have things their own way. The present government is distinctly on the side of vested interests. It is actually reactionary, and Lloyd George of 1919 goes back on the Lloyd George of Lincolne six years earlier. National land valuation is abandoned. The Land Acquisition Bill is not a camouflage, but it seems to answer the purpose. Before the war the people were worked on this matter. All over the country they were singing a sort of Marseillaise, entitled "The Land, the land for the people." The Dukes may thank God for a good war. Perhaps they have done so. All that the people seem to realize is that the Land Acquisition Bill is a means of recovering the land. They don't remember that in 1913 land values had slumped. They don't seem to notice that the Bill provides for the purchase of that depreciated land at inflated post war prices. They don't seem to realize that the way to pay through the nose for anything is to get "something for nothing." The Coalition Government knows their weakness, knows their greed. While their eyes are on Paris, or on Berlin, it has done a little thimble-rigging. They don't know under which cup the pea is. They only think they know. The Bill has passed its second reading and hardly anybody knows about it. It wipes away the costly valuation department of the Inland Revenue Department, just becoming really useful after eight years of experience. Land has gone up from 50 to 100 per cent in price. The big "reconstruction" programme of the Government was the signal for the speculators. The County Council of the Isle of Ely bought a 250 acre farm, more than half of which is clay land, useless to small holders. None of it is first class alluvial or fen soil. The same land was bought in 1910 for £25 per acre. The County Council gave £80 an acre for it. That is only one case. When the people find out. This, as well as the compensation to royalty owners, has to be paid for. Between confiscation and bankruptcy, which is the more likely choice? Prophets are cheap to-day.

CHINESE AND OUR PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

A square meal for all the poor Chinese in Hongkong would have been a desirable feature of our peace celebrations. It could have been worked by a Chinese sub-committee and could not have cost a great deal.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The Premier seems to have been answering some critics whom he could have safely ignored. We believe in tolerance of criticism at all times and in all matters. It is better to allow free expression of ten foolish criticisms than to suppress one useful one, but there is never any need to take the foolish ones seriously. Those who have been criticizing the Peace Terms imposed on Germany as too severe, too humiliating, had the right to do so. We should object to any form of bullying such as is common to periods of emotional excitement, what we may call patriotic intolerance. All the same, why answer them as the Premier did? Take the reference to the German colonies. Doesn't it sound like cant, and will it not give these carpers a handle they don't deserve? The German colonies, said the Premier, are not being distributed among the conquerors. They are being held in trust for humanity. Fudge! In one sense, of course, it is true that every territory administered by a decent, civilized people is held in trust for humanity. The British Empire is mainly so held. But the plain truth is that Germany was found unworthy and unfit, and has been deprived of her colonies as a punishment. The terms generally are humiliating. So they ought to be. Such arrogance as Germany's asked for humiliation. If we our people get bitten with the same mania (and some of them, if they could get into power, would come seriously near it) they will be asking for it too. In one way we have regarded the sufferings of France and Russia and the central European bellicose peoples, and even the Zeppelin and other troubles at home, as good out of evil. They were a reminder that those who take to the sword may feel the edge of it. They taught people apt to yell and cheer for war that war is horrible. The Germans more than any people needed this lesson. Up to the last, except for a few deprivations due to the blockade, they should be ashamed to squeal at they suffered nothing compared with what they inflicted. Why shouldn't the lesson be rubbed in? For their own sakes, as well as for the sake of humanity at large, it is necessary that they must occupy the pit they dug for others. The poet, we are told, learns in suffering what he teaches in song. The swashbuckling Jingo, German or other, must learn in suffering the mischief that he taught in his foolish songs.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE GIST OF IT.

Paper money in circulation amounted on the average to \$30,381,796 last month, against which specie was held worth \$22,550,000. The distribution was: Chartered, \$1,722,692. H. & S. \$22,057,866. Mercantile \$1,151,238. Except to enemy countries, restrictions on jute exports from Home are now removed.

While Mr. Pollock acts as Attorney General, Mr. Alabaster will be unofficial member of the Legislative Council in his place.

Mr. Law Yan-pak is appointed a member of the Board of Examiners, Mr. Wolfe having resigned.

Surgeon Capt. C. S. Woodwright R.N. is appointed to the Medical Board in place of Deputy Surgeon General Drepper resigned.

Mr. C. G. Perdue is made a J.P.

J.P.s will elect a member of the Licensing Board on July 14. Mr. Shelton Hooper's three years are up, but he is willing to be re-elected.

A slice of foreshore at Tokwanan is announced for lease. Those who object to public rights to foreshore being alienated must do so in writing before July 20.

THE COLOMBIA PARK BOYS.

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

An eleventh-hour arrangement took the Colombia Park Club Boys to the Victoria Theatre last night to give their show. The wet weather was the cause of abandoning the open air performance.

There was a large audience, including many Americans, and the programme proved entertaining. It included singing, dancing, acrobatic feats, boxing, etc.

W. Harrison and E. Harry did the comedian business and caused many laughs. Six boys did a good acrobatic performance, some of the items being real smart.

Among the singers Mr. Nougier was prominent, so was J. O'Brien the tot of the crowd. He gained the regard of the audience and somebody handed him up a bouquet.

The band played a number of selections including a Jazz number.

The following gives a better idea of what the boys did in a very capable way: "The Whirling Arabs," tumbling, leaping, diving, and pyramiding building by 14 boys, followed by two boxing bouts. G. Conlan and Wilson Reuben did a sketch "The Substitute."

INFLUENZA GERM.

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS. CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

A short time ago it was announced in the Times that a group of workers in France had discovered what was probably the causative germ of the present influenza epidemic. writes the Medical Correspondent to that journal. A melancholy interest attached to the discovery in the respect that one of the party, Major H. Graeme Gibson, R.A.M.C., died from the disease almost at the moment when the work had been completed. We pointed out that the researches made satisfied most stringent tests, and expressed the view that the body of evidence came near to warranting the opinion that this was in fact the germ which the whole scientific world has been looking for.

A careful perusal of the report presented by the three workers—the late Major Graeme Gibson, Major Bowman (Canadian Army Medical Corps), and Captain J. L. Connor (Australian Army Medical Corps)—to the Medical Research Committee, and printed in the *British Medical Journal*, confirms us in this view. The report deals with the animal experiments carried out in order to subject the new germ to the most searching investigation possible. The animals used were baboons, Macaques, rhesus monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs, and mice. These were inoculated with the sputum and blood of infected persons, i.e., persons suffering from influenza. In all these animals disease signs similar to those met with in human cases were produced.

FIRST EXPERIMENTS.

The first series of experiments was with sputum which was collected as a rule early in the disease. The sputum was often blood-stained. Emulsions of both filtered and unfiltered sputum were used, and were placed in, among other sites, the noses of the animals—to simulate the ordinary method of "snuffing up a cold." In the case of monkeys, 80 per cent of the experimental inoculations with filtered sputum produced the disease when the sputum had been taken from cases of influenza before the end of the third day of disease. Sputum taken at a later date gave less positive results. "Control" animals were infected with sputum from cases of ordinary acute bronchitis. Quite different pictures were produced.

Here, then, was a piece of evidence to show that the cause of influenza was to be found in the sputum of infected persons, and that it was of a character so small as to pass through the pores of a bacterial filter, that is to say, that it belonged to the class of filterable, or filter-passing germs, and not, as does the Pfeiffer's bacillus, to the class of organisms which cannot pass through a bacterial filter.

BLOOD INJECTIONS.

The next series of experiments consisted in injecting a little blood from influenza cases into various animals. The results were somewhat doubtful, but in certain instances lesions in the lungs, similar to those met with in influenza cases, were produced, and, taking into consideration the difficulty of transmitting a filterable virus from the blood, the experiments were regarded as significant.

It was then decided to attempt to transmit the disease from one infected animal to another. This was accomplished in the case of monkeys, rabbits, and guinea pigs. Moreover, in the case of the rabbits it was observed that as the infection was passed on from one to another through a series of the virulence of the poison increased (an increase of virulence has been noted in the epidemic of influenza during the course of its spread from host to host). For example, the disease signs found in a rabbit No. 2 were only of moderate severity, those in rabbit No. 6, produced by inoculation of material from rabbit No. 2, were much more severe. The inoculation of lung extract from rabbit No. 6 into rabbit No. 8 led to the rapid death of the latter.

The next step was to attempt to grow the germ which had produced these results. As already described in the Times, the method of Noguchi was used, and when a growth had been obtained and examined there were discovered numerous small coccoid bodies, in size varying from about one micron to two microns and generally single, but often taking on a diplococcal arrangement and sometimes occurring in small agglomerations. Some showed a rather delicate halo, the significance of which has not been determined.

When the growths of the germ, or cultures, were 13 days old a mouse was inoculated with them. It died six days later with disease signs of influenza. Another growth of the germ was then obtained from the body of the dead mouse. A rabbit similarly infected also gave a growth of the germ from its dead body, though it did not die of the disease.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The following general conclusions were reached:—

1. The number of positive results is significant.
2. The disease signs in what may be called experimental influenza in animals closely resemble those seen in the lungs of men.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the question of Peace Celebrations as they concern the Chinese community.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chui Pak presided and there were also present: Messrs. Chan Tung Sang, Ho Chak, Wong Man Lam, Lo Kuk Wo and others.

The Chairman proposed celebrating the occasion by giving a tea-party and dinner at the Chamber's room, but Mr. Ho Chak Sang interposed that Chamber room was too small a place for such functions. He would suggest an illumination of the Chambers during the occasion. This proposal was carried unanimously.

MORE DISAPPOINTMENT FOR HOME GOERS.

P. & O. MALTA TAKEN FOR TROOPS.

Hongkong people desiring passage Home have suffered many disappointments in the past and the list of these is not yet complete.

Many were expecting to get passage by the Malta but this vessel with the Delta has been requisitioned to take troops back to Australia which means it will be a long time before they will be seen here again.

It will also cause deep disappointment to many at Home who have been waiting so long to get passages to the Far East.

The local agents hope to get the "Khyber" put on this run but up to now have had no word from the headquarters of the P. & O.

THE MAILS.

This Home letter mail business is exasperating. The "Teiresias" arrived this morning from Home having made the trip in about 39 days but brought no letter mail. The annoying part of it is that the G.P.O. London sent a parcel mail by this ship.

Notwithstanding several telegrams from the P.M.G. here, the London P.M.G. steadfastly refrains from sending letter mails by the Blue Funnel ships.

In view of this experience it might have the desired effect if the P.M.G. cabled not to send letter mails by these steamers.

S.S. "TEIRESIAS."

The Blue Funnel Steamer "Teiresias" arrived this morning having left Liverpool on May 26, and Singapore June 30.

She brings 1,000 tons of cargo for Hongkong and 4,000 for other ports. There are 36 cabin passengers aboard. The "Teiresias" brought a parcel mail but no letters.

3. There is some evidence in favour of the view that the passage of the virus from one animal to another may raise its virulence.

4. Inoculation of the filtered and unfiltered sputum taken from cases of influenza, especially at an early stage of the disease, has been found to produce lesions in the lungs in a high proportion of inoculated animals. The inoculation of blood may not always produce such striking results.

5. A germ can be grown by the Noguchi method from (a) the kidney of infected animals; (b) the filtrates of lung tissue; and (c) the filtered sputum from cases of influenza. The cultures were carried to the third generation by direct culture. The cultures, when inoculated into animals, produce typical experimental influenza, and cultures could be recovered again from the animals so inoculated.

These are very strong grounds for considering this germ the actual cause of the influenza epidemic; indeed, it would be difficult to imagine any more convincing evidence to this effect. Moreover, the writers declare—"A similar organism, having the same properties, has also been described by Captain J. A. Wilson, R.A.M.C., working quite independently at No 20 General Hospital. Since the publication of his work on this subject we have shown him our preparations, and he considers the organism isolated by us to be the same as his own, in which opinion after examination of his slides, we are in agreement."

Colonel Cummins Adviser in Pathology to the British Army in France, appends to the report a short note regarding the late Major Graeme Gibson, who, as stated above, gave his life in carrying out this work.

His death, Colonel Cummins writes, "a grievous loss to medical science and to the Royal Army Medical Corps, was still such an end as a soldier would have chosen. Laborious tasks cheerfully undertaken and dangers resolutely faced are no less glorious in the laboratory than in the trenches."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR ORACLE SPEAKS.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

Sir,—"No Compromise's" letter suffices to show that I was wrong when I thought all liberal and narrow-minded letters as John Keats's first one would not emanate from a Britisher or an American. A blurb of shameless news during the continuance of any true national's of these promises' "chip-tap jargon."

According to this man, it was only the white races that did the fighting and underwent the sufferings of the war. No one denies that the white races did most of the fighting, but it was engineered by white peridy and white treachery. But, surely, "No Compromise" does not need to be told of the gallant actions fought around Mons in the early days of the war by the flower of Indian troops, at a time when the Allied forces were being hurled back by the oncoming German avalanche, and Paris, the Allied cause, was in danger. A famous English general said that it was not the timely arrival of the "barbarian" warrior, who appeared like the Avenging Michael as a critical moment, the war might have taken a different course. Where was "No Compromise" then? Most probably hollering in some bungalow, in some palm-girt paradise, "enjoying life" (persons of his stamp, devoid of all sense of proportion, know right well how to do that) whilst the Great Cause was trembling in the balance. And that is the sort of vermin who now shrieks for his share of the fruits of victory! Who enabled British arms to prevail in the Near East? Who added fresh laurels and lustre to British military power in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, East Africa, West Africa, etc.? Who bleached white the desert sands with their bones for a cause they believed in? Answer Mr. "No Compromise," and then hurl your challenge of superiority in others' teeth.

The brown man was your equal when he stood shoulder to shoulder with you in the presence of death, when he gave you his wealth and treasure—even his women's jewels, his family heirlooms, his royal diadems—thus a progressive combination of European powers should best back a reactionary and aggressive nation. Why not now? "Expeditious," says croaking, "No Compromise," demands that this (the superiority of the white man over the coloured) should be rightly observed and sternly enforced. "Expeditious"—what a convenient word—with it a white man delivered the great Reformer, Jesus Christ, whom Europe recognises as the founder of its religion to brutal torture and an ignominious death. Aye, expeditious suits such as you!

As for "progress," "No Compromise" can talk of it when he has it. But I advise him not to seek that knowledge—from me.

What a ridiculous assertion to make that equality is only recognised "at Home." English customs, English traditions, the English constitution give the lie direct to that.

I do not see the slightest cause for concern in English girls and Tropical Students associating socially. It is, rather, a circum-stance to rejoice at. The girls are according to "No Compromise," "of good family and students." Then they know quite well that they are about and how to choose their male companions: There seems to be a vein of jealousy behind the statement, and it looks as though "No Compromise" nudged in where angels didn't want him to tread. I only hope she smacked him hard enough, and gave him enough "to think about furiously." I refuse to believe the English students were outraged. They, unlike "No Compromise," knew how to "play the game."

With regard to my youth, which "No Compromise" throws at me as though it were an atrocious crime, I would rather be a young man desirous of imbibing progressive and liberal views than an old foxey lost in the mire of prejudice, and clinging to false, distorted views.

If "No Compromise" had nothing better to do in life than "travel and study" men—with such deplorable results—I would suggest that he give some of his surplus wealth to the Red Cross in Siberia.

Dreams often come true. Mr. "No Compromise," even though the dreamer sometimes happens to be a SUN-TANNED CEYLONESE, Hongkong, July 4.

Another boatman reports that he had to sling overboard 180 bundles of iron valued at \$500 to save his junk from overturning, opposite the Kowloon Godown.

Mr. Wolf of the Kowloon Godown also states that a lighter was sunk in the western anchorage with 500 pigs of lead on board.

Another case was that of an unknown sampan which was capsized near H.M.S. "Wivern." The crew was rescued by another boat.

A cargo boat belonging to the Canton Merchants Steamship Co. also gave succour to the crew of a boat which sank near the Kowloon Godown Wharves. The Naval authorities of the Hongkong Dockyard also assisted the crew of a sunken sampan, giving them medical attendance on board the "Tamar."

A little child died shortly after his immersion.

In other cases various boats had narrow escapes.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S, KOWLOON.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Sunday next, in accordance with the King's proclamation of July 1, there will be special services of thanksgiving for peace. They will be held at the usual hours, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and the special preacher at the evening service will be Rev. E. W. L. Martin.

THE GLORIOUS FOUR.

AMERICANS "AT HOME."

There was a large response to the invitation of the American community to celebrate Independence Day at the Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. George E. Anderson, American Consul-General, greeted the guests as they entered the dining room of the Hotel which was used for the occasion.

Everybody was in high spirits and Britishers congratulated Americans with heartiness. French, Italian, Dutch, in fact every nationality seemed to be there except the vanquished enemy.

The room was nicely decorated and refreshments were available in the Hotel's style. The committee, Messrs. O. H. Ritter, M. J. John and J. H. Congdon, with the Consul-General at the head of affairs, arranged for the function. They did all they could to make the guests comfortable and their efforts in this direction were a complete success.

An innovation was the first appearance in Hongkong of Band of the Columbia Park Boys' C.N.B. San Francisco. They played the "Stars and Stripes" and other musical items during tea. Then there were some dances. "Jazz" music was demanded and said to be complied with. The musicians seemed each to play something different to the others, while occasionally a cornet player romped in with a bar or two of something louder than the rest. The whole made a somewhat unmusical noise but the dancing went on all the same.

The children were well looked after, having a place to themselves. They liked the music and the boys operating the instruments.

Among those present at the reception were many ladies and the following:—Major-General Ventres, Sir William Rees-Durves, Mr. Justice Melbourne, the Hon. Messrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, W. Chatham, E. E. Pollock, K.C., N. J. Shabb, E. R. Hallifax, E. D. C. Wade, C. McL. Messer, C. G. Ababster, S. H. Dodwell, E. V. D. Barr, Mr. Hauchecorne, Chevalier Etes, Mr. G. S. D. Hamel, Mr. V. D. O'Connell, Mr. G. Ludin, Mr. E. Suzuki, Mr. E. G. Anderson, Mr. E. M. V. R. deSouza, Commodore T. G. Currier, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Coles, Lieut.-Col. G. G. Crisp, Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, Major L. Cassel, Major M. W. Buck, M. R. de Journal, Commandant Briggs, Lieut. Commander Myoshi, Messrs. J. O. Sheppard, J. H. Wallace, D. H. Cameron, D. M. Bigger, P. Ross Thomson, R. E. Gunn, V. L. A. Farley, M. L. Watson, C. S. Johnston, W. P. Newton, N. Anderson, T. L. Perkins, E. Ralphs, J. W. Funks, P. J. Woodhouse, E. A. Nisbet, P. J. Phelps, G. N. Orme, Doctors C. W. McKenny, W. V. M. Koo, G. E. Aubrey, A. Gibson, Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson, H. J. Gedge, G. A. Hastings, C. E. H. Beavis, R. F. Mattingley, W. E. L. Shenton, the Rev. Father Robert, the Rev. J. Kirk Macnachie, Messrs. G. M. Young, R. M. Dyer, A. Ritchie, H. Hancock, G. L. Lammert, E. W. Cox, G. Grimble, F. A. Wells, E. E. Pearce, G. F. Nightingale, P. M. Mobler, J. L. Macpherson, E. Greer, W. G. Humphrys, E. D. Ball, W. A. Dowley, W. Nicholson, A. Leach, W. D. Kraft, M. Yasuda, T. Duogo, R. H. Kowall, C. A. de Roza and A. M. L. Soares.

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An innovation was the first appearance in Hongkong of Band of the Columbia Park Boys' C.N.B. San Francisco. They played the "Stars and Stripes" and other musical items during tea. Then there were some dances. "Jazz" music was demanded and said to be complied with. The musicians seemed each to play something different to the others, while occasionally a cornet player romped in with a bar or two of something louder than the rest. The whole made a somewhat unmusical noise but the dancing went on all the same.

The children were well looked after, having a place to themselves. They liked the music and the boys operating the instruments.

Among those present at the reception were many ladies and the following:—Major-General Ventres, Sir William Rees-Durves, Mr. Justice Melbourne, the Hon. Messrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, W. Chatham, E. E. Pollock, K.C., N. J. Shabb, E. R. Hallifax, E. D. C. Wade, C. McL. Messer, C. G. Ababster, S. H. Dodwell, E. V. D. Barr, Mr. Hauchecorne, Chevalier Etes, Mr. G. S. D. Hamel, Mr. V. D. O'Connell, Mr. G. Ludin, Mr. E. Suzuki, Mr. E. G. Anderson, Mr. E. M. V. R. deSouza, Commodore T. G. Currier, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Coles, Lieut.-Col. G. G. Crisp, Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, Major L. Cassel, Major M. W. Buck, M. R. de Journal, Commandant Briggs, Lieut. Commander Myoshi, Messrs. J. O. Sheppard, J. H. Wallace, D. H. Cameron, D. M. Bigger, P. Ross Thomson, R. E. Gunn, V. L. A. Farley, M. L. Watson, C. S. Johnston, W. P. Newton, N. Anderson, T. L. Perkins, E. Ralphs, J. W. Funks, P. J. Woodhouse, E. A. Nisbet, P. J. Phelps, G. N. Orme, Doctors C. W. McKenny, W. V. M. Koo, G. E. Aubrey, A. Gibson, Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson, H. J. Gedge, G. A. Hastings, C. E. H. Beavis, R. F. Mattingley, W. E. L. Shenton, the Rev. Father Robert, the Rev. J. Kirk Macnachie, Messrs. G. M. Young, R. M. Dyer, A. Ritchie, H. Hancock, G. L. Lammert, E. W. Cox, G. Grimble, F. A. Wells, E. E. Pearce, G. F. Nightingale, P. M. Mobler, J. L. Macpherson, E. Greer, W. G. Humphrys, E. D. Ball, W. A. Dowley, W. Nicholson, A. Leach, W. D. Kraft, M. Yasuda, T. Duogo, R. H. Kowall, C. A. de Roza and A. M. L. Soares.

YESTERDAY'S TYPHOON.

Yesterday's strong wind resulted in the capsizing of several junks and sampans. The first incident was that of a trading junk of 120 tons, capacity which was wrecked in the eastern entrance of the Yumtong Shelter. Happily, no human toll was exacted but the crew experienced a wetting.

Another boatman reports that he had to sling overboard 180 bundles of iron valued at \$500 to save his junk from overturning, opposite the Kowloon Godown.

Mr. Wolf of the Kowloon Godown also states that a lighter was sunk in the western anchorage with 500 pigs of lead on board.

Another case was that of an unknown sampan which was capsized near H.M.S. "Wivern." The crew was rescued by another boat.

A cargo boat belonging to the Canton Merchants Steamship Co. also gave succour to the crew of a boat which sank near the Kowloon Godown Wharves. The Naval authorities of the Hongkong Dockyard also assisted the crew of a sunken sampan, giving them medical attendance on board the "Tamar."

A little child died shortly after his immersion.

In other cases various boats had narrow escapes.

GRAMP COLLIC.

NO need of suffering from gramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to send for it, if the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LLOYD GEORGE.

BACK IN LONDON.

London, June 29th.
Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord Milner, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. W. M. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts and others, has arrived in London. The party were received at Victoria Station by H.M. the King, the Prince of Wales, Cabinet Ministers and others.
As the train stopped at the King, with Mrs. Lloyd George on his arm, left the royal waiting-room to meet the arrivals. Subsequently, the King and the Prince of Wales drove with the members of the delegation to Buckingham Palace. They were given a stupendous ovation by a great concourse of people. The party remained at the Palace for twenty minutes, and then drove to Downing Street, where a vast, cheering multitude insisted on the Premier speaking.
The Premier said: "Yesterday, at Versailles, a just peace was concluded by the labours and sacrifices of many of all classes and all races of this great Empire. (Cheers.) A peace charged with hope has been won for the world. It has helped to do it, and it is because everybody helped that it has been won. I sincerely trust the united spirit of concord and co-operation, which won this great peace, will continue until we have established on a firm foundation, a new world, which has been won by the sacrifices of millions of valiant men.
"The hideous slaughter of brave men has come to an end in a righteous peace. Let us thank God for that. (Cheers.) Let us rejoice in this great victory, not in a spirit of boastfulness, but in a spirit of reverence, which is worthy of the noble sacrifices which have been made." (Cheers.)

PAPERS SIGNED.

VERSAILLES, June 28th.
The following diplomatic documents were signed on the afternoon of June 28th: The Peace Treaty, signed by all the plenipotentiaries, including five Germans; the Convention concerning the left bank of the Rhine, signed by representatives of France, the United States, Great Britain and Belgium; and a decree for the recognition of Poland, signed by representatives of the five Great Powers and Poland.

AUSTRIA'S TERMS READY.

Paris, June 29th.
The Council of Four have completed the economic conditions to be imposed upon Austria.
The Council of Four will probably be merged again into the Supreme Allied Council, upon which each of the Great Powers will be represented by two delegates.

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

Lisbon, June 29th.
A new Cabinet has been formed with Senhor Cardoso as Premier; Senhor Barreto, Foreign Minister; and Senhor Gaspar, Minister for the Colonies.

IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 29.
A meeting of railwaymen decided to continue the strike despite the recommendation of the unions to resume in consequence of the Government's promise to reduce food prices.
General von Below, commanding in West Prussia, has been relieved of his command.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 29.
Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s report states that the market is not robust. The fall in price was due to the abatement of the China demand. Shanghai exchange is at 5/34.
Silver opened at 53 1/2 and closed at 53 1/2. American selling orders. Market steady.

BLAMED THE TYPHOON FOR IT.

Charged with stealing some pieces of matting, a Chinese pleaded that the typhoon blew the mats on to his lap, so he took it away. With a puff of breath the magistrate blew him into jail for a month.

REVOLVER IN A CLOCK.

A Chinese recently returned from Chile was found in possession of a revolver. It was concealed in a clock. He was produced before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, and fined \$100 or four weeks. The gun was confiscated.

\$400 FOR OPIUM.

Charged before Mr. Orme with having in his possession 48 tins of illicit opium on the s.s. "Wah On," a Chinese was this morning fined \$400 or 4 months' hard labour.

Today's dollar is worth 3s. 6 7/16d.

No communicable disease is reported today.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.
DIPHTHERIA is the stomach after-dinner is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTERVIEW WITH LENIN.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

Mr. Ludovic Naudeau, the special correspondent of the Temps, has had an interview with Lenin, of which the following is translated by the Manchester Guardian. The interview seems to have taken place in February or March last. Lenin said:
We are exceedingly anxious to adapt ourselves to circumstances during the period of transition through which Europe is passing. Can a communal State like ours, surrounded by capitalist States, exist? Why not? Of course it is very difficult for a people like the Russian people, young and hitherto developed, to live without numerous ties with the neighbouring and more advanced nations. We need technicians, scientists, and all the apparatus of universal industry. Particularly today, when the productive powers of Russia are destroyed, we are unable alone to develop the immense resources of this country. Under such conditions, however disagreeable the admission, we must admit that our principles, though applying within our own frontiers, must beyond our frontiers give place to political agreements which will allow us to live. Thus we very sincerely propose to recognise that we must pay the income on foreign loans and, as we have no money, we shall pay it with corn, oil, and all kinds of raw materials of which we shall have enough once normal production is resumed.

We have decided to grant timber and mining concessions to the citizens of the Entente Powers (on condition that the essential principles of Soviet Russia are respected). Further, we should be resigned to ceding territories of the old Russian Empire to certain Entente Powers. We know English, Japanese, and American capitalists are very anxious for such concessions. As for France we are not clear. There seem to be two opposed currents in France so far as we are concerned. We shall not resist any reasonable demands that will give us peace. If too much is asked we shall fight and defend ourselves. The Western Powers are beginning to see that it is not quite so easy to make war on us as they thought at first. An honest peace would be the best thing for the whole world. We are ready to make a bargain.

To show our sincerity, I can tell you that we have granted a concession to an international company for the building of the Vélizy Severn Railway. That is to say, the Great Northern Railway. It is a line three thousand versts long to run from Soroka, a station on the middle of the Murman Railway, via Kotlas and the Urals, to the junction of the Obi and the Irtysh. Immense virgin forests of eight millions of hectares and all kinds of unexploited mines will fall within the domain of the construction company. As we have not the means to develop these ourselves there is no harm in giving the job to a foreign company. It is a case of ceding property of the State for a fixed term, probably eighty years, with the right of repurchasing. Our conditions will not be hard. The laws of the Soviet fixing the eight-hour day and controlled by workmen's organisations will be respected, and that will suffice. Of course this is a great departure from pure Communism and there has been much controversy over the project, but we have decided to accept what the period of transition through which we are passing renders necessary. The Bolshevik Government will keep any bond it signs.

THE STATE OF THE FUTURE.
You ask me about the future of the world. I am not prophet, but of this I am sure—that the old State of the capitalists and of Free Trade, such as England was, is dying. The State of the future will monopolise everything, buy everything, sell everything. The evolution of the world is moving inevitably towards Socialism. There are various transitional forms and phases, but the goal is one. Who would have believed a few years ago in the possibility of the nationalisation of railways in America, or that this Republic would buy up all the wheat to put it to the use most convenient to the State? The League of Nations will be extremely difficult to constitute, but out of these experiments a new form of civilisation will in the end emerge. Clearly our Communist experience here is not a decisive proof—Russia is a nation apart, whose intellectual culture does not correspond at all to Western culture. The land question here has problems unknown to you. Remember that private rural property was created only a few years ago by Stolypin. In Russia when the old autocratic Government, founded there was no power to oppose the explosion of the Social Revolution. In Germany and in France, where the ancient pillars are enormously more solid than they were with us, a revolution is much more difficult to commence than was the case in Russia.

On the other hand, if a Socialist regime established itself in France or in Germany it would be much easier with them than with us to perpetuate it. Socialism would find in the West the staffs, the talents, the

CHINA AND TIBET.

ALLEGED ALARM OF SIR JOHN JORDAN.

A Peking telegram to the Mainichi says that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, is greatly alarmed at the hostile criticism made by the Chinese on the score that Britain is endeavouring to make common cause with Tibet for effecting the separation of an extensive tract of land from Szechuan, Yunnan, Kansu and Sinkiang provinces, and also at the distribution of anti-British printed matter, pointing out the grave nature of the Tibet question, and urging the patriotic Chinese to rise up and resist the British claims.
The British Minister is reported to have announced semi-officially that what he had hitherto done was to refer China's counter proposals to his home Government for further instructions and that no demands for territorial concessions had yet been preferred.

The message tells us that considerable attention is being aroused among the Chinese concerning the Tibetan question.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—July 6.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Alleluia.
Psalms of the 6th Morning: XXXI. Hayes, Hayes, Hayes, XXXII. Mathew, Da. Darn, Laves, Cooke and Hopkins, Benedicite, Teutobach, Hymns, 5 (Tune 14), 280, 89 (A. & M. 222), 295, 279.
Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.
Responses, Psalms, of the 8th Evening: XXXII. Tule, XXXIII. Talis, Magnificat, Barby (XIII. Evening); Nunc Dimittis, Wesley, Evans, 555, 278, 280, 28 (A. & M. 477) 19.
Vesper Hymn.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, July 6.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.
Special Service of Thanksgiving in accordance with the Royal Jubilee Hymns, "Our God our Help," "For all the Saints," "O God our Father," "O Lord is the Gracious," National Anthem.
Evening Service, 6 p.m.
Hymns, 294, 108, 433, 371.
Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, July 6.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Peak Church.
8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 Pender Street.

Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m. (Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.)
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.

Wednesdays, 5.20 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.

Evening Service, 8.15 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.

Mass at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m.

High Mass at 8 a.m.

5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

every variety of intellectual and material help which we lack here.

I sum up by saying that experience proves that every human group is moving towards Socialism by its own road. The old world can no longer exist. The economic situation engendered by the war will precipitate its downfall. All that has been said, all that can be said, against the State as employer has not prevented or checked this evolution. To remedy the defects of the State employer we shall have to strike out new forms of control, but to-day it is hopeless to prevent the State becoming the employer. That it must happen will come as by its own weight.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on July 4:

During the week under review a good amount of business has been put through, prices of all shares have been well maintained. The Shanghai market continues strong, prices of all cotton shares and docks having advanced.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, after sales at \$715 shares are now wanted at \$712 1/2.

Marine Insurance.—Unions have buyers at \$180 and Far Easterners at Tls. 21. Canton at \$187 1/2 and North China at Tls. 220, remain nominal.

Fire Insurance.—China Fire have been done at \$140. Hongkong Fire could be placed at \$330.

Shipping.—Indo-China are firm with buyers at \$158. Douglas, a good number of shares changed hand round about \$65/34 and shares are now in demand at \$60 1/2. Macao Steamboats are strong with buyers offering \$23. Business has been done for September at \$24 1/2. Star Ferries are very quiet with sellers at \$33 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars, a considerable number of shares, were loaned to enable the settlement to be put through. The present rate is \$160 buyers cash and \$165 1/2 offered for September delivery. Malabons are in demand at \$40.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet but shares could be placed at \$93. Kowloon Docks, a big business has been done in this stock during the week and shares are still wanted at \$138. Shanghai Docks have eased off a little, buyers in the North only offering Tls. 138.

Miscellaneous.—Cements have buyers at \$8.25. Electrics have improved and shares are wanted at \$78 1/2 cash and September \$76. Hongkong Trams are wanted at \$74. Dairy Farms are quiet with sellers at \$29. Macao Electrics after business at \$35 are in demand at \$34. Water Bots at \$134. Powells at \$12. Wisemans at \$29, and Hongkong Ropes at \$81 1/2 are all buyers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
MONDAY,
July 7, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,—
A number of lots of
SHIPS' STORES
consisting of—
Canned Meats, Fish, Vegetables,
Fruits, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 5, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WISEMAN LTD.

JUST ARRIVED.

Confectionery from England.

PASCALL'S FAMOUS
BUTTER-SCOTCH.
EVERTON TOFFEE.
JORDON TOFFEE.

AND
ALMOND ROCK.

This is the first arrival of Confectionery
from England since

1916.

WISEMAN LTD.

THE FIRST COMPANY
TO ISSUE UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.
THE FIRST COMPANY
To introduce the Automatic Non-Fortuitous Clause.
Let us explain.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
P. M. WELLS, Manager.
Powers Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A NURSE for Shanghai Family, good salary. For all particulars apply to Box 1132, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—OFFICES in Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply to MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET.—From August 1. Unfurnished FLAT of two LARGE ROOMS, all conveniences, in best part of Kowloon. Quiet and cool. Apply Box No. 745, c/o "China Mail."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the
Rainy Weather

BOSTOCK'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

Will not be Showing

TO-DAY.

The Circus is Leaving
for Macao.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's. Steamer

"TELESIA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 5.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 11, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before July 25, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong July 5, 1919.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

BRITISH MADE
STEAM TARRED

TENNIS NETS

DIRECT FROM THE
MANUFACTURERS.

GOLF CLUBS

ALL MODELS.

PRICES FROM \$3.75 EACH.

JACQUES
WATER POLO BALLS. CROQUET SETS AND MALLETS. BASE BALL GEAR.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

A 5830 {FOUR BUTTERFLY ...
YOU AND I ...
A 6029 {JUST A BABY'S PRAYER ...
SOME NIGHT ...
A 6032 {WHILE THE INCENSE IS BURNING ...
TRES BIEN ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

15, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1222.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES.

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.

4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1136.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and
Bilious Complaints
Relieve
GOUT and RHEUMATISM
and prevents
INDIGESTION.
AQUAPERIA.
BRITISH
EFFICIENT
MINERAL WATER.
BOTTLED AT
HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO
H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:

Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.
" 2 doz. Pints " \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGATA"	21st August	23rd September	2nd October

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	9th July	26th July
"DILWARA"	26th July	12th August

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	22nd July	18th August

SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DILWARA"	14th July	Shanghai only.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA. In conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

JAVA PORTS	On
BORNEO MARU	15th July.
HOKUTO MARU	27th July.
JAPAN PORTS	On
BANKI MARU	28th July.
BORNEO MARU	28th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU	9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP	On
AMAZON MARU	End of July.
ALTAI MARU	Middle of August.
GENOA & BOMBAY	On
SAIGON MARU	Saturday, 13th July.
SWENOS	On
AIRIS, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	Sunday, 14th July.
BOMBAY COLOMBO	On
SAIGON MARU	Saturday, 13th July.
SAIGON, HANGKOW, SINGAPORE	On
SEISEN MARU	Saturday, 13th July.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	On
Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIAN PORTS and ADELAIDE.	Saturday, 13th July.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	On
Regular fortnightly service calling at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OYAMA and YAMAGUCHI in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	Friday, 11th July.
CHICAGO MARU	Friday, 11th July.
MANILA MARU	Saturday, 13th July.
HAIPHONG	On
Three times a month service.	
JAPAN PORTS—KOBÉ	On
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY	
For TAIPEI via SWATOW and AMOY.	
BOSCHU MARU	Thursday, 11th July, at 8 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	
AMAKUSA MARU	Sunday, 14th July, at 10 a.m.
KALIO MARU	Sunday, 14th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	July 3	July 8 at 11 a.m.

Calla Saigon, Onika Manila.
These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful
supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric
Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is
carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand
and Tasmanian ports.
For freight and passage apply to—
Telephone No. 33. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, June 19, 1919.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YINCHOW	July 5, Daylight.
HOIHOW, TAIKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIPOH	July 8, at 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KANCHOW	July 8, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TRAY	July 8, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNSHINE	July 10, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUMCHOW	July 11, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, ORBU & LALOLO	TAKING	July 12, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	SWANLOE	July 12, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SHENKANG	July 13, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation, amplitudes, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHAKSANG	SUNDAY, July 6, Daylight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWANGSANG	TUESDAY, July 8, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	WEDNESDAY, July 9, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, July 10, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	FRIDAY, July 11, at 6 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, July 11, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, July 18, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta
via Singapore and Penang.
Sailings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,
occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light
and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
calling at Swatow and Penang.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading
are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having
excellent accommodation.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and
Tientsin, calling at Wafangdian and Chiao.

Under Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony
for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their
Photographs and description.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
The GENERAL MANAGERS.
Tel. No. 215.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"	will be despatched on or about July 14.
For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.	
For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.	
"WESTERN KNIGHT"	About August 15.
"ELDRIDGE"	on or about August 15.
For PORTLAND direct.	
"WEST OCEANA"	About August 16.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	7th July.
TENYO MARU	12,000	20th July.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	13th August.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	28th August.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th September.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, RALBOA,
CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	16,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU		Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING.
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappij.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWYCK"
will be despatched on the 14th July to—
SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.
This Vessel offers excellent Cabin accommodation for Saloon-passengers.
Wireless Telegraphy.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Telephone No. 1574.

SHIPPING

C. P. O.
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Mojji" Kobe & Yokohama))

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE
Empress of Russia	July 10	July 28
Monteagle	July 29	Aug. 23
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Monteagle	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16	Nov. 6
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Monteagle	Dec. 16	Jan. 9
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 11	Jan. 1
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

STEAMER	Gold rate	Subject to change without notice.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"	Gold rate	
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	Gold rate	
"EMPEROR OF ASIA"	Gold rate	
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"	Gold rate	

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DE LUX
"THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED"
Vancouver to Montreal
53.5 hours.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG: Capt. A. H. Stewart, TUESDAY, 8th July at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG: Capt. J. W. Evans, SATURDAY, 19th July at 3 p.m.
QUINNEBAUG: Capt. Medina, TUESDAY, 15th July at 11 a.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" August 19th, 1919. "CHINA" August 19th, 1919.

AN UNBESPOKE HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1394.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN

AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STEAMERS SAIL.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to BEIR & Co., Canton. General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above port on July 20.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Agents.MR. HAROLD LATHAM'S
AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 2.)

Under the heading of June, 1918 you debited him for shares purchased. As a matter of fact you never bought any of those shares. It was really a paper transaction. You never bought any of those shares at all?—No, not then. One lot was bought—the Fujians.

In October you saw these two captains. They were very angry?—I don't think so. I sold one of my houses "Rog" and one of the proceeds I bought 1,000 Fujians for Captain Wisnes.

These are what you had purposed to have bought on June 18?—Yes. You still owe Captain Wisnes \$70,000. Did you give him any cash?—Yes, \$2,000 and also \$1,000 in dividends.

All through October and November you were severely pressed by these two Norwegian captains?—They wrote me several letters.

When did you first hand over your shipping business to Mr. Ort?—In December.

He never paid you for the business until you became bankrupt?—I brought the money to the Official Assignee on March 3, and he paid me on February 28. I never received it before because I did not press him.

You were served with a writ by these two captains on February 25. Did you tell these men you were selling this business?—Yes, to Captain Wisnes.

You said that Ort took over none of your liabilities and the purchase money he paid you was considerably less than one month's goodwill of the shipping business for the last three years?—Yes, the price was \$5,000.

Are you aware of this document in which Mr. Ort promises to pay these two men \$30,000?—No, I know nothing about it.

Don't you know that for that document you would have been made bankrupt last December?—No.

In spite of having sold the business you are still in the same office?—Yes.

Had Mr. Ort a banking account?—Yes.

He has a motor car?—Yes, and his wife has one.

Yet about six months ago you were paying him \$350 per month. You are frequenting his office now?—Yes.

Has he never during all this trouble told you at any time that he would undertake to pay these men \$30,000?—No.

How much has Mr. Ort made monthly since he took over the business?—Not much. I don't know anything about his money.

You have been insolvent once in Singapore. Have you ever been insolvent anywhere else?—No.

Not in Java?—No.

Now then try and account for this \$188,000 deficiency?—I don't understand that at all.

Mr. Valpy said that if there were any hopes of tracing that deficiency it would be best to adjourn for a week or two.

Debtor said that he could not account for the deficiency even if they did adjourn. He was not an accountant.

His Lordship adjourned the proceedings on the application of the Assistant Official Assignee until Friday afternoon.

RUSSIAN PRINCE'S ESTATE.

Mr. Bayford, K.C. (with him Mr. Boston Bruce), applied on May 19 in the Chancery Division, on behalf of the widow for a grant of administration of certain copies of documents connected with the estate of Prince Simon Simeonovich, Abamelek-Lazarew, who died on Sept. 19, 1916, in the Caucasus. The Prince, an enquirey of the Imperial Russian Court, left much landed property in Petrograd, Moscow, and other parts of Russia; said counsel, in addition to \$36,000 worth of Argentine bonds deposited at the Societe Generale, Cannon-street, E.C., and cash to the value of \$3,600. According to the widow's affidavit the Prince was domiciled in Russia, and the Russian courts had made a grant as to the estate. Originally there were six executors. One of these was dead; and four of the remainder had appointed the last as their attorney. The last heard of in August, 1918, since which date the Princess had been unable to get into communication with him. There was no executor of the estate in England, and counsel asked that the grant requested might be made either to the Princess or her attorney. Mr. Bayford remarked that the original will and codicils were burnt, but a copy in Russian, was discovered. This was translated into French, and they now had a translation from the French into English.

His Lordship granted the application.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Color and Design on Ready made in glazing head line to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what the chemist needs for sale. By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGAYA	21st August	23rd September	2nd October

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	25th July	28th July
DILWARA	28th July	12th August

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

JAPAN	22nd July	Due Calcutta 10th August.
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SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Shanghai only.
DILWARA	14th July	Shanghai only.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and
Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims
will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Please Refer to: FREIGHTS, HANDBOOKS, ETC., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

52, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1118. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

EATON MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Tuesday, 6th August, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo,
Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU Saturday, 5th July, at 10 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th August, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Munoro
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 16th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU Sunday, 14th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 18th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

SHINGO MARU Tuesday, 16th July.

KAMO MARU Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South
American ports via Cape, etc).

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards: Shun-Bul-Fo, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tenryo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th July, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Quindor	Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 16th July, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Hankow	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	About 18th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Western Knight	Th. Admiral Line	On 18th July, at 11 a.m.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Chicago Maru	Omaha Steamship	On 18th July, at 11 a.m.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle via Strait &c.	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th July, at 11 a.m.
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 18th July, at 11 a.m.
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Monte-gio	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 22nd July.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th July.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th July.
New York via Panama Canal	Buryaden	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th July.
New York via Panama Canal	Cashe Prince	The Bank Line, Limited	On 20th July.
San Francisco	Bintang	Java-China-Japan Line	About 18th August.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th July, at 11 a.m.
Yokohama & Kobe	Chikago	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Sanpang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Dilwar	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 10th July.
Shanghai	Tan	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th July, at Noon.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Waverwijk	Java-China-Japan Line	On 14th July.
Straits & Calcutta	Kwaihang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July, at 3 p.m.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Am-husa Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th July, at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Baitan	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	On 8th July, at 1 p.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th July, at 3 p.m.
Java	Borneo Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 15th July.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 7th July.
Bombay & Colombo via Singapore	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th July.
London & Antwerp	Amazon Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th July.
London via Spora, Penang & Cebu &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th July, at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Kawali Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th July.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.
KUMAKATA MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN
HONGKONG
BANGKOK
and/or
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—
M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Tel. No. 140 & 155. Top Floor, King's Building.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"BENARTY,"
From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON &
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
7th July, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Underwriter
on or before the 14th July or they
will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
7th July, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports.
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th July 8,
1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on July
8, 1919 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must
be presented within 30 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"NIPPON MARU,"
STEAMER ARRIVED FROM
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, Monday
July 30.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
to present their bills of lading for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery
from alongside steamer or the Company's
godown, where all cargo impeding im-
mediate discharge will be landed at
consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered on and
after Saturday, July 6.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where same will be examined on
Tuesday, July 8, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the
goods have left the steamer or godown and
none will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after arrival of
steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"NIPPON MARU,"
STEAMER ARRIVED FROM
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, Monday
July 30.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
to present their bills of lading for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery
from alongside steamer or the Company's
godown, where all cargo impeding im-
mediate discharge will be landed at
consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered on and
after Saturday, July 6.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where same will be examined on
Tuesday, July 8, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the
goods have left the steamer or godown and
none will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after arrival of
steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"NIPPON MARU,"
STEAMER ARRIVED FROM
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, Monday
July 30.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
to present their bills of lading for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery
from alongside steamer or the Company's
godown, where all cargo impeding im-
mediate discharge will be landed at
consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered on and
after Saturday, July 6.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where same will be examined on
Tuesday, July 8, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the
goods have left the steamer or godown and
none will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after arrival of
steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"NIPPON MARU,"
STEAMER ARRIVED FROM
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, Monday
July 30.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
to present their bills of lading for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery
from alongside steamer or the Company's
godown, where all cargo impeding im-
mediate discharge will be landed at
consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
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All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
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Godown, where same will be examined on
Tuesday, July 8, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the
goods have left the steamer or godown and
none will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after arrival of
steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 1, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"NIPPON MARU,"
STEAMER ARRIVED FROM
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, Monday
July 30.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
to present their bills of lading for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery
from alongside steamer or the Company's
godown, where all cargo impeding im-
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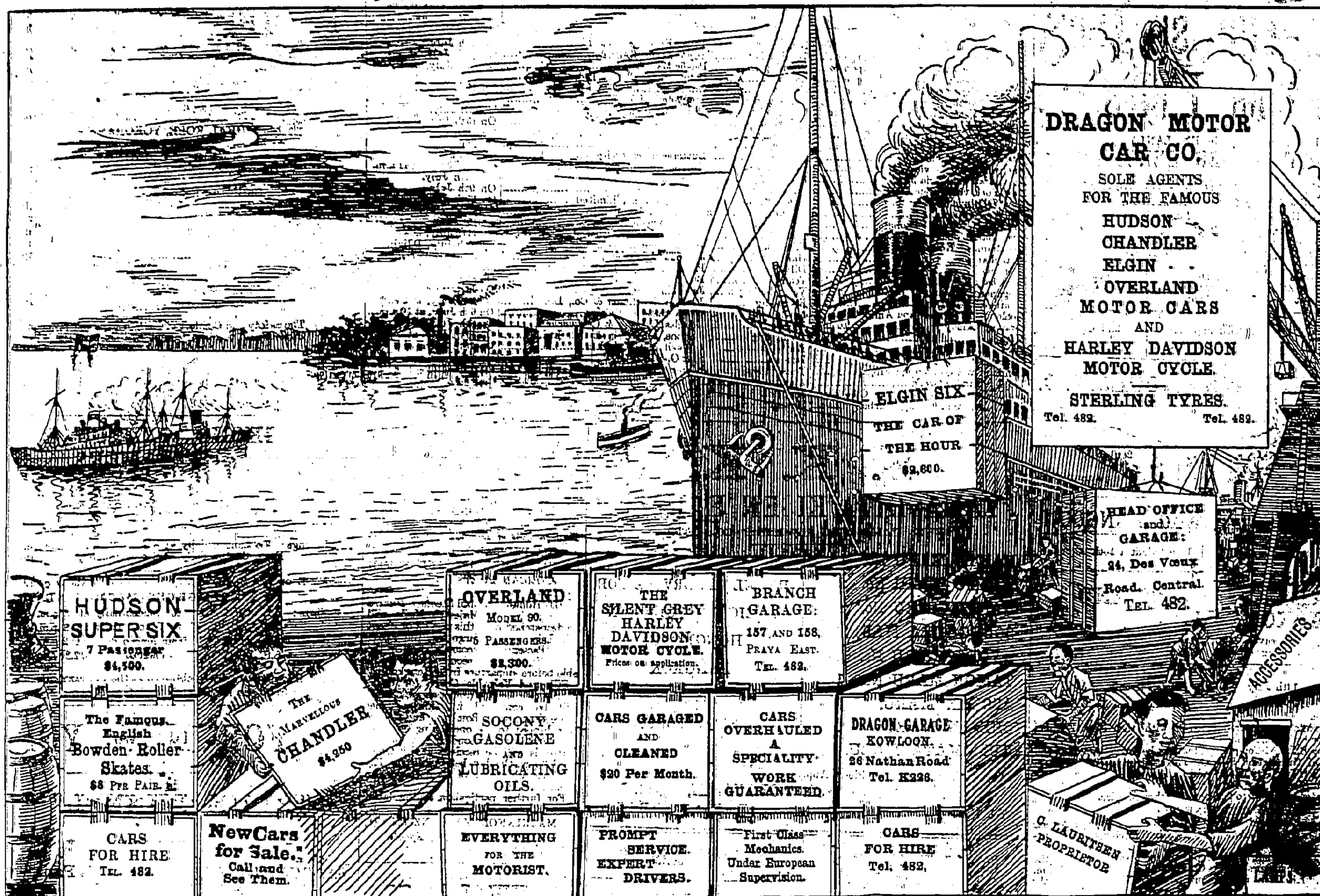
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7 Passengers
\$4,500.

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and Passengers
\$2,300.

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34, Des Voeux Road, Central, TEL. 482.

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First Class Mechanics Under European Supervision.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
FRENCH PRESIDENT TO BRITISH KING.

PARIS, June 29th.
President Poincaré, replying to a telegram of congratulations from H.M. King George on the occasion of the signature of the Peace Treaty, says that France receives with gratitude the good wishes of the British people, and expresses her thanks and congratulations to His Majesty and to the British people, and to the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire. She will never forget the marvelous effort put forth during more than four years by your valiant forces on land and sea. She is proud to have shared with them the glory of fighting for our common ideal of justice, and by their side to have gained victory, which is not only that of our two countries, but that of eternal Right and Liberty.

"She rejoices also, at the peace, which, succeeding so long a comradeship in arms, will allow our nations, delivered from the horrors of war, to collaborate with confident intimacy in the progress of humanity. Your Majesty knows I am profoundly convinced—as is France—of the necessity of a permanent Agreement between Great Britain and France. The closer our union is, the more certain will be the maintenance of peace, the resumption of productive activities, and the future of civilisation."

RATIFICATION TO END BLOCKADE.

PARIS, June 29th.
An Allied Note has been handed to the German delegation, dealing with the ratification of the Peace Treaty by Germany, which is closely connected with the length of time that the blockade will be maintained.

PARIS, June 29th.
A Havas message states: A Note from the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference was handed to Germany and her Allies informing them that the blockade will be automatically lifted as soon as they ratify the Treaty.

PARIS, June 29th.
M. Clemenceau, in a letter to the German delegation, points out that, according to the Armistice, the blockade will be in force until peace is ratified. Therefore the Allies are ready to raise the blockade immediately if they are officially advised of the regular and complete ratification of the Treaty by the German Republic.

PARIS, June 29th.
A Havas message states: The signing of peace was celebrated joyfully. In the evening, there were many torchlight processions including one by soldiers, headed by Allied bands, and flags. Dense crowds on the Boulevards cheered the Allied soldiers, who, perched on roofs and motor-cars, were singing national anthems.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.
President Wilson, immediately after the signature of the Treaty, called to the American people, urging acceptance of the Treaty and of the League of Nations.

GERMAN NOTES.

BERLIN, June 29th.
Notes to M. Clemenceau.

The first declares that the German Government concludes, from the Allied Note of June 21st, that the Allied and Associated Governments regard the promises embodied in the memorandum of June 18th, which is not expressly included in the Peace Treaty, as equally binding, and do not object to such promises being laid down in a final protocol to avoid misunderstanding.

The second Note states that the German Government recognises that it is unable to refuse to sign the Rhineland Agreement; nevertheless, it considers this necessary. It suggests that mandates from both parties meet to supplement and correct the stipulations in the Agreement.

VERSAILLES, June 29th.
Herr Mueller, Herr Bell and other German members of the Peace Mission left in the evening for Germany.

Forty secretaries remain at Versailles for the present.

GERMAN PRESS IN MOURNING.
SHOULD BE SACKCLOTH AND ASHES.

BERLIN, June 29th.
The conservative Press have appeared in black borders as a mark of mourning on account of the signing of the Treaty. The following are typical headlines: *Argus Zeitung*: Germany's fate sealed. *Frankfurter*: Signature of peace and annihilation. *Tagesspiegel*: "The end."

The most pessimistic comment follows the headlines, but the *Rundschau* significantly declares: "We need a despot to compel a nation to work; if we are unable to establish him, our enemies will end him."

BONFIRES IN LONDON.
The overnight peace celebrations in London continued almost till dawn. Bonfires in many open spaces were kept blazing all night.

Thanksgiving services were held in all the churches this morning. There were crowded congregations.

REJOICINGS IN PARIS.
A Havas message states: Paris, on Saturday night, gave itself up completely to rejoicing over the conclusion of the Victory of Light over Might.

Torchlight processions took place, and dances were organised everywhere in the streets.

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THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

IN DEFENCE OF PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, July 3rd.
The House of Commons was crowded, the galleries including the Prince of Wales, who was in the Peers gallery, when Mr. Lloyd George rose to speak on the Peace Treaty. The Premier, who was enthusiastically welcomed, said he had to lay on the table two Bills to enforce the most momentous document to which the British Empire had ever affixed seal—one was to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty, and the other to obtain sanction to the Anglo-French convention.

The Premier paid a tribute to the Services to Mr. Balfour, to Mr. Barnes and to the Overseas representatives. The terms of the Treaty were, in many respects, terrible, but so were the deeds, and the consequences they inflicted on the world. The consequences would have been more terrible had Germany succeeded. The terms were stern, but just. After describing Germany's great downfall, he emphasised, amid cheers, the justice of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein and Poland; also the justice of the reparations terms, regarding which he declared that if the whole cost of the war were thrown upon Germany it would be in accordance with every principle of civil jurisprudence.

He then emphasised the justice of the dismantling of Germany, and the justice of depriving her of her colonies, regarding which, he emphasised, there was the most overwhelming evidence that Germany had forfeited the right to them.

For continuation of speech see Today's Telegrams.

KAISER'S TRIAL.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the tribunal to try the ex-Kaiser would sit in London.

HOW THE PERSON OF THE EX-KAISER WILL BE SECURED.
A message from Paris states that the Allies will not ask Holland to extradite the ex-Kaiser, but will merely ask her, in the name of the League of Nations, to inform the ex-Kaiser that he must appear before the International Court or leave the country.

It is expected that Holland, as a member of the League of Nations, will not refuse.

A high French authority on international law, in an interview, stated that the proceedings against the ex-Kaiser will be carried out on moral grounds. Therefore, the sentence of the Court will be exclusively of a moral character. There could be no question of a sentence of death or imprisonment. Probably only the crime of morality, in starting the war, and violating Belgian neutrality, will be severely condemned. The Hohenzollerns will be declared for ever deposed, and it will be made impossible for the ex-Kaiser to do any further harm, by allowing him a residence, which he will be forbidden to leave.

SMUTS ON THE TREATY.

NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, June 29th.
General Smuts has issued a statement in which he says he signed the Peace Treaty not because it was a satisfactory document, but because it was imperatively necessary to close the war, and because the world needs peace above all, and nothing could be more fatal than the continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. The six months that had elapsed since the Armistice had, perhaps, been as upsetting, unsettling and ruinous to Europe as the previous quadrennium was. He regards the Treaty as the close of one of the chapters of the War and the Armistice. He feels that in the Treaty we have not achieved the real peace for which our peoples have been looking forward.

He believes the real work in making peace will only begin after the Treaty has been signed. The Treaty is simply a liquidation of the war situation. A FAIRER AND BETTER WORLD. The promise of the new life and of the victory of great human ideals, and the fulfilment of their aspirations towards the new international order and a fairer and better world will not be written in the Treaty and will remain unwritten in treaties. A new spirit of generosity and humanity, born in the hearts of the people, will solve the problems which the settlement of the Peace Conference found too hard.

General Smuts urges that territorial settlements, and guarantees, and forthright punishments and stipulated indemnities, revision, modification or expungement. The real peace of the people ought to amend the peace of statesmen.

He asserts that two achievements, far-reaching and of world importance, are definitely recorded in the Treaty—the destruction of Prussian Militarism, and the institution of the League of Nations. He is confident that the latter will yet prove an escape for Europe from the main danger of the future.

THE TRUE PATH TO NATIONAL PROGRESS.
General Smuts regrets the abolition of militarism in the Treaty being confined to the enemy peoples, who should join the League of Nations at the earliest possible date and collaborate with the Allies in practising the great lesson of the war—that the true path to national progress lies in common service for great human causes.

Besides, remaining in the enemy's utter defeat, the war has caused the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric in Central and Eastern Europe. AN APPEAL TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PEOPLES.

"Unless the victors can effectively help the defeated and broken peoples, a large part of Europe is threatened with exhaustion and decay. Russia has already walked into the night, and the risk that the rest may follow is very grave indeed. The effects of this disaster will not be confined to Central Europe, for civilisation is one body and we are all members of one another."

He specially appeals to the peoples of the United States of the British Empire, who have been exceptionally blessed with the good things of life, to exert themselves to the uttermost to saving the wreckage of life and industry on the Continent.

THE PART GERMANY MUST PLAY.
All this is possible of accomplishment on two conditions: Firstly, Germany

must convince our peoples of her good faith and complete sincerity, through a real, honest effort to fulfil her Treaty obligations as fully as possible. The Germans will then find Britons disposed to meet them halfway in unexaggerated difficulties and perplexities, but any resort to subterfuges or underhand means to defeat or evade the Peace Treaty will only revive old suspicions, arouse anger, and prove fatal to good understandings. Secondly, the Allies must remember that God gave them this overwhelming and undreamt-of victory for the attainment of the great human ideals, for which heroes gave their lives and which are the real victors in this war of ideals.

CELEBRATIONS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 29th.
The news of the signing of the Peace Treaty was greeted with the booming of guns, the ringing of church bells and the hoisting of flags, but generally, the celebration was not equal to the spontaneous outburst on the occasion of the signing of the Armistice.

BELGIUM QUIET.

BRUSSELS, June 29th.
The city was absolutely quiet yesterday. There was no official Peace demonstration, only a few Belgian and Allied flags being visible.

A national Thanksgiving service was celebrated this morning by Cardinal Mercier, in the presence of Their Majesties, the Ministers, and diplomats. Large and enthusiastic crowds attended.

LITTLE STIR IN BERLIN.
The news of the signing of Peace caused little stir in Berlin.

GERMAN PAPERS TALK OF REVENGE.

The Government suppressed the *Deutsche Zeitung* for publishing an excited article speaking of the German people's future revenge for the disgrace of 1918.

THE AMIR'S DEMAND.

SIMLA, June 29th.
A letter from the Amir to the Viceroy, dated June 29th, was received to-day, requesting the withdrawal of British troops from Afghanistan, in order to facilitate negotiations. The letter had crossed the communication of the Viceroy, dated June 21st, emphasising that British troops would remain at their present posts in Afghanistan, and that any modification of the Armistice terms was impossible.

FRENCH RACING.

PARIS, June 29th.
The following is the result of the Grand Prix:
Gallipoli Light 1
Master Good 2
Insensible 3
Seven ran. Won by three-quarters of a length; a neck separated second and third.
Time: 3mins. 25secs.

A GERMAN MARCUS CURTIUS.

BERLIN, June 29th.
It is announced that Herr Bethmann von Hollweg, after retreating, at the Government's express wish, from taking the same step that he desired to take on May 20th, addressed a communication to M. Clemenceau, on June 25th, requesting the Allies to allow him stand for trial, instead of the ex-Kaiser, and placing himself at their disposal.

Herr Bethmann von Hollweg says he bears for his period of office sole responsibility, under the German Constitution, for the ex-Kaiser's political acts. Therefore, he claims that the reckoning which the Allies desire to demand for the alleged acts against international morality and the sanctity of treaties shall be solely demanded from him.

He hopes that the Allies, respecting the legal position fixed by Public Constitutional Law, will yield to his urgent request.

BERLIN, June 29th.
The *Tagesspiegel* points out that Herr Bethmann von Hollweg is certainly responsible for the political acts of the ex-Kaiser up to the time of mobilisation, but his responsibility does not extend to the decrees issued by the ex-Kaiser as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Therefore, the paper is sceptical as regards the success of Herr Bethmann von Hollweg's step.

PRESIDENT WILSON GOES HOME.

PARIS, June 29th.
President Wilson left in the evening. He embarked at Brest for New York.

PARIS, June 29th.
President Wilson has sailed for New York.

BELIEF IN FRANCE'S FUTURE.
A Havas message states: President Wilson made the following statement: "I leave France with my belief in her future confirmed."

TURKEY.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S REPLY TO TURKISH STATEMENTS.
PARIS, June 29th.
M. Clemenceau, in a letter, thanks the Turkish delegation on behalf of the Allies. He says the statements received will continue to receive careful consideration. They touch other interests besides those of Turkey, and raise international questions, whose immediate decision, unfortunately, is impossible. The Council are anxious to proceed rapidly with the final settlement of peace, and fully realise the inconvenience of prolonging the present period of uncertainty, but an exhaustive survey of the situation has convinced them that some delay was inevitable. They feel, therefore, that nothing is to be gained by a longer stay in Paris at present of the Turkish delegation. When the period arrives for the interchange of ideas they will communicate with the Turkish Government as to the best method by which this result may be conveniently accomplished.

LOAN CAMPAIGN IN LONDON.
Three days of the Victory Loan Campaign in Trafalgar Square resulted in subscriptions amounting to £25,000,000.

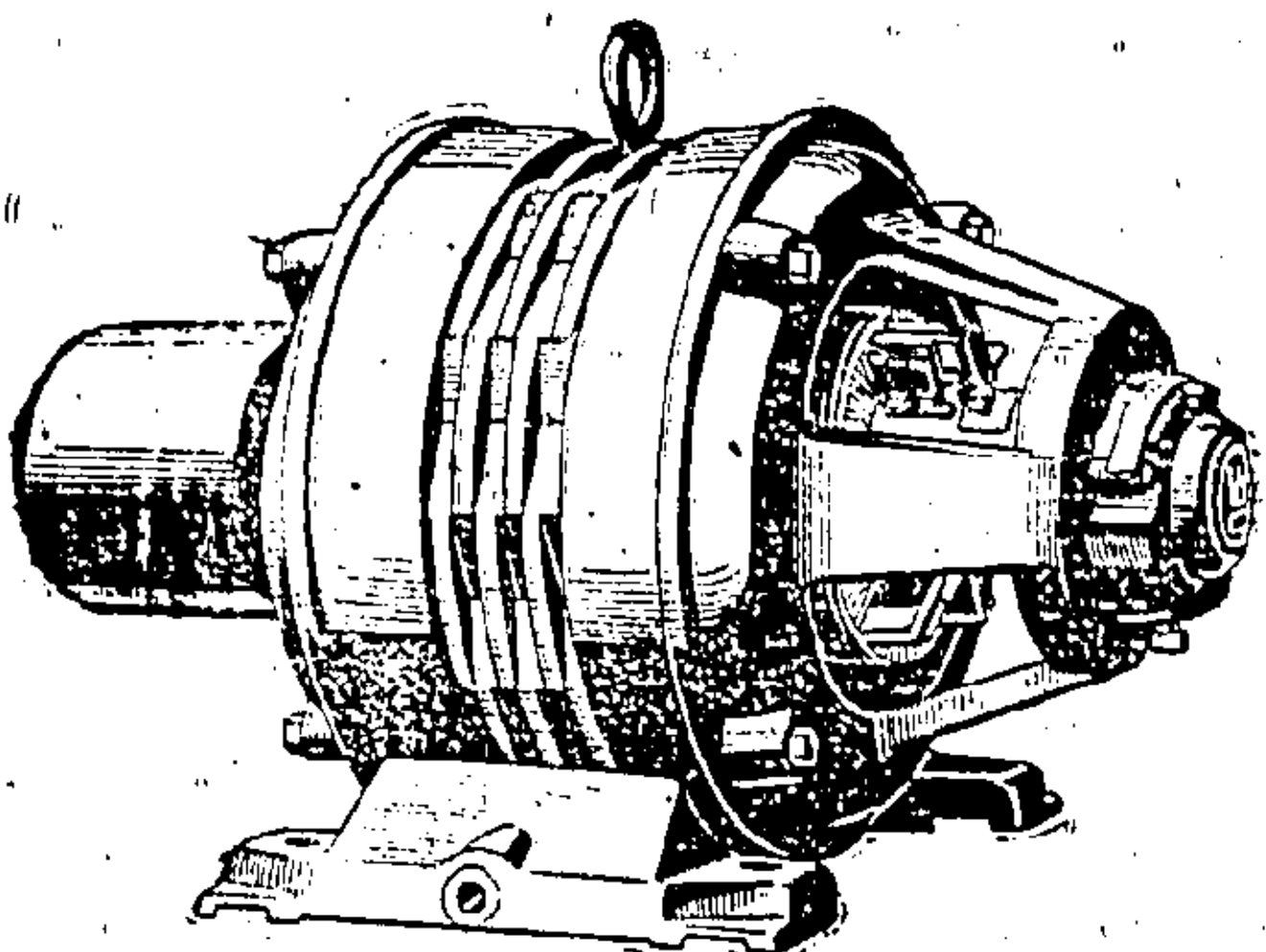
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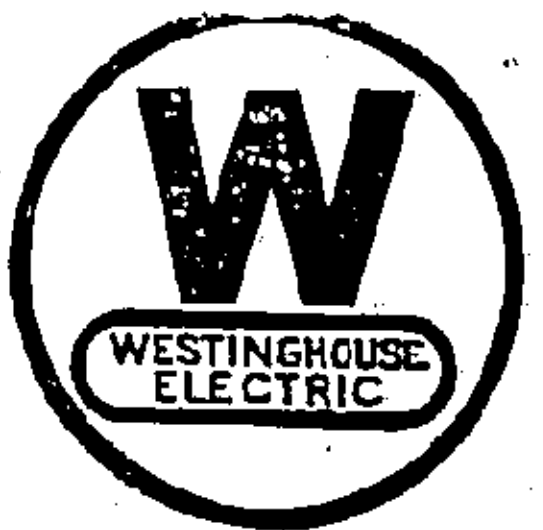
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STAR DECORATION (Green Label),
HAPPINESS (Blue and Red Labels).

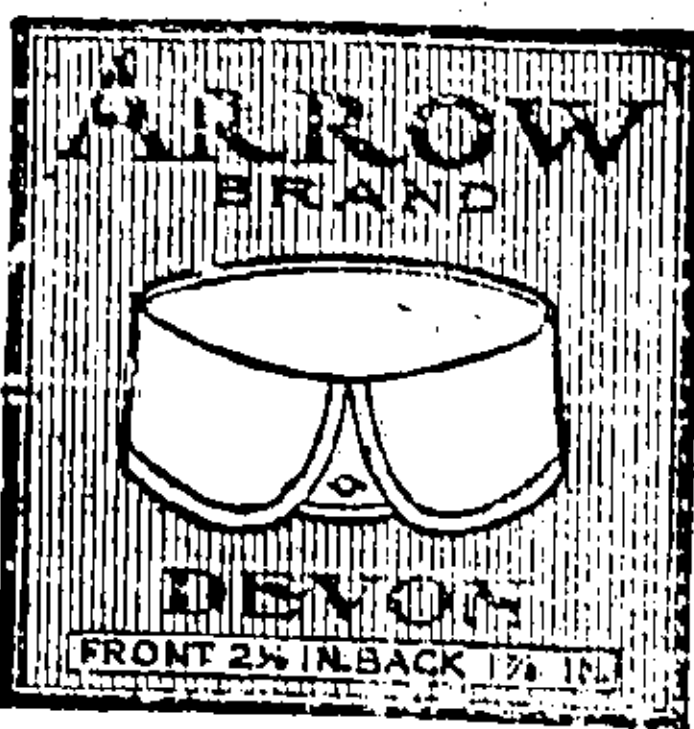
Our Flour has been awarded a "Panel of Honour" by
the ex-Pres. General Li Yuan-hung for superiority.

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WUSIEH AND SHANGHAI.

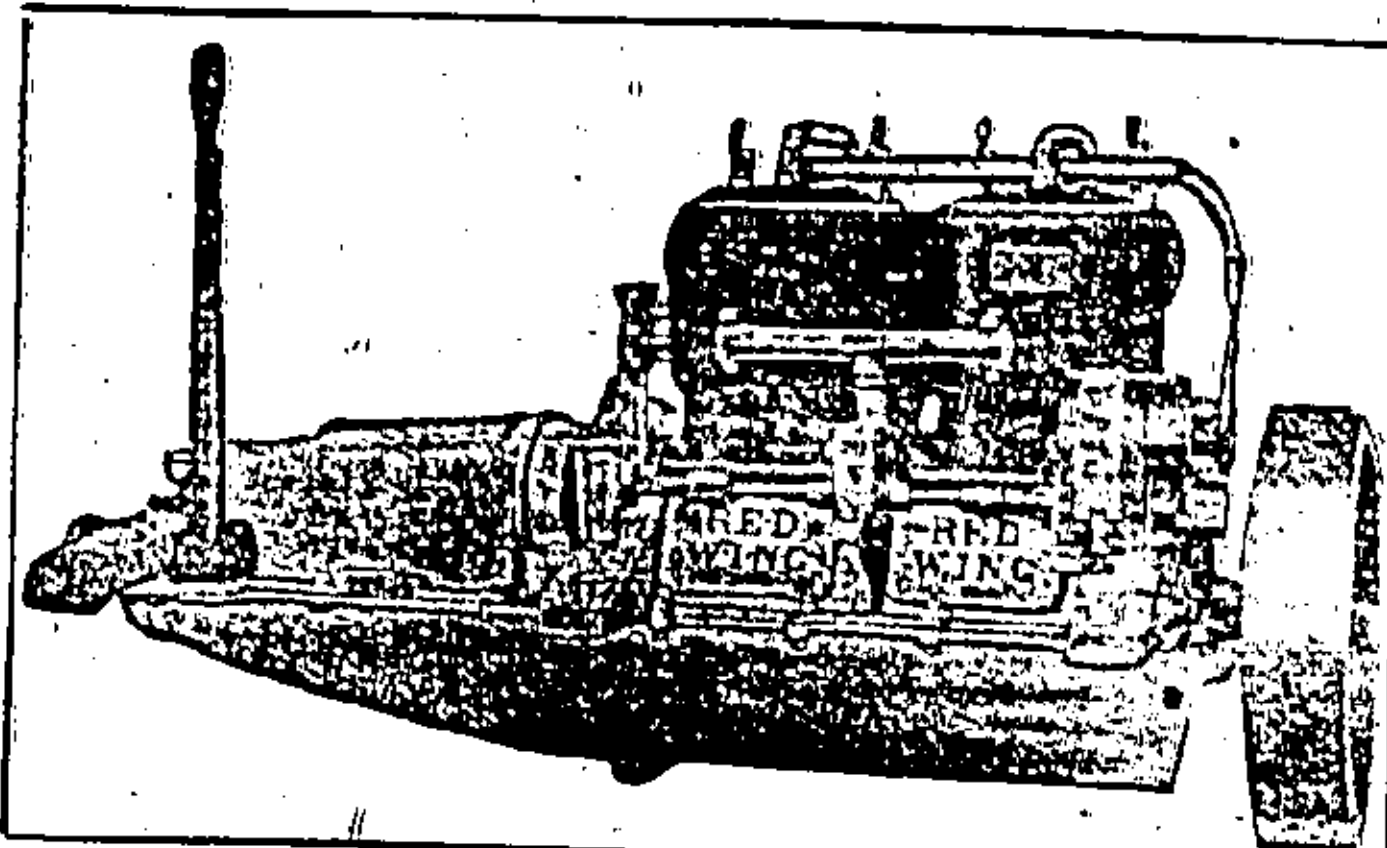
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T. K. YUNG, General Manager.
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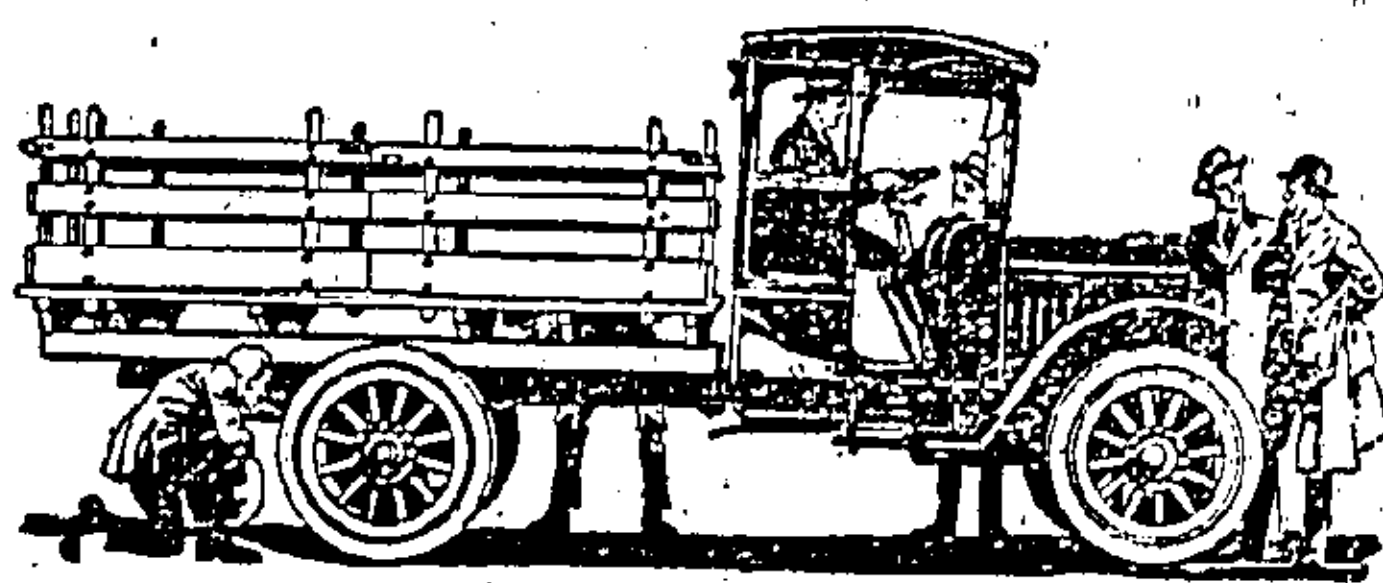
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The Maxwell 1 ton Truck is built upon an extremely
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Allied soldiers in the various hospitals
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their use handed in at the G.P.O. will
be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as
to the use of wireless telegraphy by
Merchant Vessels on the China Station
have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria,
Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwas, or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel
services between Egypt (or in transit
through Egypt) and Cyprus are tempo-
rarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such
parcels very carefully.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed
15 minutes earlier than the time given
below unless otherwise stated, and where
mail is advertised to close before 9
a.m. registered and parcel mails are
closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m.
Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the
previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, July 6.
Straits—Per BENEDI.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, July 6.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow via Keelung
—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, July 7.
Hoikow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per
KAIFONG, 8 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Hoikow and Haiphong—
Per SONGMA, 8 a.m.

Shanghai, North China—Per
TEIRESTAS, 8 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per PROMETHEUS,
11 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central and
South America and EUROPE
via SAN FRANCISCO—Per
NIPPON MARU, Registration
8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Moji and South America—
Per MALAY MARU, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8.
Saigon, Sandakan, Australia and New
Zealand via Thursday Island—
Per CHANGSHA, Registration
8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per KANCHOW,
10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
TEAN, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Fochow—Per
HAIYAN, 1.30 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per
KWAISANG, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 10.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America, and EUROPE
via CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA, Registration 8.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji,
Canada, United States, Central
and South America, and
EUROPE via CANADA—Per
CHICAGO MARU, Registration
8 p.m. July 11, Letters
8.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 11.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via
Kobe—Per INABA MARU,
10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
South Africa, India via Dhanush-
koti, Egypt and EUROPE
via SUEZ—Per MISHIMA MARU,
Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
9 p.m.

Weihow, Chefoo, and Tientsin—Per
KUEICHOW, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 12.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
South Africa, India via Dhanush-
koti, Egypt and EUROPE
via SUEZ—Per TATHYBUS,
Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed
on Friday, July 11, at 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAI-
HONG, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING,
3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
KWANGSE, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 13.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North
China and Japan via Nagasaki,
Canada, United States, Central
and South America, and
EUROPE via CANADA—Per
KATORI MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, July 14.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco
and South America—Per KIYO
MARU, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, July 16.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per
QUINBAUC, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 19.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARU,
10 a.m.

MONDAY, July 21.
Shanghai, North China and Japan
via Kobe—Per BAKO MARU,
10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New
Zealand via Thursday Island—
Per NIKKO MARU, Registration
8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 25.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
South Africa, India via Dhanush-
koti, Egypt and EUROPE
via SUEZ—Per SADO MARU,
Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE

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TO-DAY, at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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July 5, 6, 7, 8.

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Preceded by a Brilliant

VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.

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YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema,
Blotches, Spots, Pimples,
Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind
continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU are suffering the aches
and pains of Bad Legs,
Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous
Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings,
Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU have that constant itching
and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheu-
matism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Gout, etc.

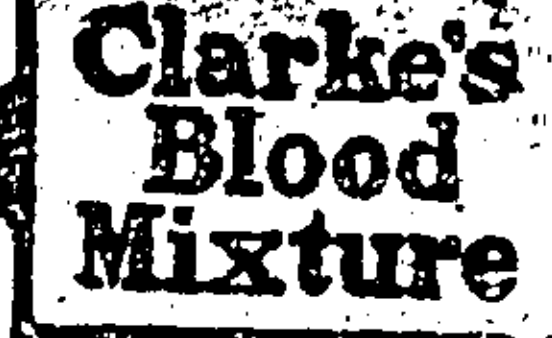
All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate
treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless
lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.
What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the
root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison
matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood
Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack,
overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising),
and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

is certified by a most remarkable col-
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grateful patients of all classes—patients
who have been cured after doctors and
hospitals have given them up as incur-
able—patients who have been cured
after trying many other treatments
without success—patients who not
only have been cured of the particular
Skin or Blood Complaint from which
they were suffering, but also have
found great improvement in their
general health. (See pamphlet round
bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to
take and warranted free from anything
injurious. Of all Chemists and Store-
keepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES



The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. Zeneti from Mid-
dieboro' and London left Singapore
for this port on 30th June and may
be expected to arrive here on or
about 6th July.

The P. M. S. S. Co's s.s. West Squana
is due here on the 7th July.

The P. M. S. S. Co's s.s. Ecuador left
Shanghai on Monday, June 30, for
Manila, and is expected to arrive at
Hongkong on July 10.

The T.R.K. s.s. Sioria Maru sailed from
San Francisco June 19.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Aya Maru (European
Line) left London for this port via
Suez Canal on the 27th June, and is
expected here on the 6th August.

Printed and Published for THE PROPRIETOR by GEORGE WILLIAM
CARR BARNETT, Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.